### AN EXCITING DEBATE

Senator Dubois Precipitates an Acrimonious Discussion.

Mr. Wolcott Charges the Repealers with Scheming to Harass Opponents of the Measure.

GORMAN GOADED INTO REPLY

The Colorado Senator Accused of Listening at Keyholes,

Or of Securing Information from Eaves droppers-Mr. Aldrich Also Takes Part in the Squabble.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 .- The day in the Senate was the most exciting of the seasion and the debate the most acrimonious. The principal participants were from widely separated geographical sections and of diametrically opposite characteristics. The young and dashing Senator of Colorado, Mr. Wolcott, breezy and impulsive; the astute and silent Senator from Maryland, Mr. Gorman, conservative and pacific. It is not often that a Senator suggests that one of his peers on the floor has listened at committee room doors, or that a Senator refers to the motives which influence a brother Senator in changing his vote. When, therefore, such a debate occurred to-day the greatest excitement prevailed, and, while it lasted, was more potent in maintaining a full attendance of Senators than a call of the Senate.

Mr. Teller offered a resolution, which went over until to-morrow, calling for information as to the apticipation of interest on government bonds since July 1, 1880.

The resolution offered on yesterday by Mr. Dubois to postpone legislation respecting federal election laws, finance and tariff until Jan. 15, 1894, because of the senatorial vacancies in the representation of Washington, Montana and Wyoming, was then taken up, and Mr. Dubois addressed the Senate in advocacy of its adoption.

Mr. Mitchell regarded the proposition of the Senator from Idaho as one of the most remarkable ever presented to the Senate, and for this reason, notwithstanding his great sympathy with the three States, who, for the time being were deprived of full representation, he would oppose the reso-

lution to the bitter end. Mr. Chandler suggested that the best course to pursue was to postpone the resolution until legitimate debate on the repeal bill was exhausted. When the subject was before the Senate at the last session it was said there was a majority of twelve in favor of seating them. When the Senate met in extraordinary session behold that majority had vanished and the Senators were finally denied seats. He made no accusations against Senators whom he knew had changed their purpose, their attitude and their votes upon the question. He was not here to make impotations upon their motives. He was bound to presume that they were not influenced by their desires with reference to the silver question or by their desires to increase the Democratic majority in the Senate.

"The Senator refers to the Senator from Kansas!" | Mr. Peffer |, asked Mr. Mitchell. "I referred to no one, but since the Senator has alluded to the Senator from Kansas, I want to say I honor him for changing his vote and giving his reasons for it, more than I do the Senators who changed their minds and votes and gave no reasons."

MR. WOLCOTT'S REMARKS.

Mr. Wolcott said it was true that by some audden and inexplicable change the vote on the question of the admission of the Senators from those States underwent a complete metamorphosis, but like many other marvelous changes in the Senate in the last few menths, nothing could be gained by inquiring into it. Those changes reminded him of the utterances of Saucho Panza, that "Every man is as God hath made him, and oftentimes a great deal worse." [Laughter.] Mr. Wolcott could not conceive how the people of these States, in view of the resolution which the Senator from Idaho had introduced, could now fail to perform their functions. They will yet have time to be represented on this floor when the wote comes. "It may have been," said is not necessary," concluded Mr. Gorman, Mr. Wolcott, "that some of these contemptuously, "to say more of such an claimants for seats in the Senate would have been admitted had their politics been different, or had the question before the Senate been different." The Senators from those States could be sent to the Senate in time to vote, in spite of the cruel and unusual hours to which the Senate was subjected, cruel and unusual in view of the offer, which was fairly made, that if the advocates of repeal would embrace cloture they would have a vote upon it. The opponents of repeal knew that the Democratic side of the Senate did not favor cloture. On the Republican side, outside of the silver Senators, there were many Senators who did not favor cloture. Mr. Aldrich asked whether the Senator from Colorado spoke for all the Senators who sympathized with him upon the silver

had on a cloture proposition. Mr. Wolcott said he did not speak for all of them; he spoke for many, but he was safe in saying that if the Senator from Rhode Island wanted to vote on cloture he could have it infinitely more quickly than he could have a vote on the repeal bill. If the Senate was not to have cloture there should not be cruel or unusual hours interposed. The Senate was having them now. "We are meeting them fairly as men now." he said, "and endeavoring to see that this question is presented fairly before the country, but we are not without information that the burden now imposed upon us is to be sought to be made

question when he said that a vote could be

heavier next week. We are not without definite information that an arrangement has been sought to be consummated be-tween certain Senators upon this side and certain Senators on the other side of the chamber, that it is initiated by the Senator who is supposed to be the steerer of so people. many Democratic Senators as have left their party platform and have linked them-Brives with the fortune of their executive, and led on this side of the chamber by the dominant apostles of protection-two Senators who are supposed to belong on opposite sides of the chamber, but who seem now to be sitting very close together. | Mr. Aldrich was occupying a seat directly in front of Mr. Gorman.

WON'T BE COERCED. "We understand," continued Mr. Wolcott, "that we are to be met with a demand that the Senate shall meet at 11 o'clock in

the morning and sit until midnight. What may be accomplished by this sort of pressure I do not know, but in view of the fact that a vote may be had upon the previous question, I do know that any attempt to harass a body of men who believe this question to be of the most vital importance and who desire to interpose every honorable obstacle to the fatal step which may be taken, or any means, such as the passage of a resolution to compel us to sit bere longer hours than gentlemen should be osiled upon to sit in a public body and discuse this question, are cruel and unusual, and, Mr. President, they will be futile."

Then Mr. Gorman obtained the floor. He said he understood perfectly that the resolution of Mr. Dubois was of a series introduced for the purpose of consuming the two morning hours. That was natural and right, and nobody could object to it. It had occurred in the Senate over and over again and would, he supposed, until time was no more. He called the attention of the Senators who were indulging in this acrimonious debate to the fact that they were doing that which had never occurred before in the history of the Senate. They were doing more to belittle the Senate in the eyes of the people of the country than anything that had ever occurred, and he believed the time would speedily come when some of the actors in it would regret their action and would stone as best they could for having brought the Senate from a deliberative assembly down to the level of a county convention or a set of aldermen in a city. He had not participated in the discussion, and was, therefore, amazed that the Senator from Colorado, for whom he had had great respect and fondness, should so far torget the great duty of an American Senator as to bring into the discussion matters that did not belong to it; that he should indulge in the insinuation that Senators were controlled by improper

Mr. Wolcott said if the Senator from Marvland would read his remarks as uttered, he would fail to find the slighest suggestion of impropriety of motive.

"Of course. I accept the disclaimer of the Senator," said Mr. Gorman, "but I venture to say that no man who can read the English language and understand it would have drawn any other conclusion from his remarks." Referring to the question of the admission of the Senators from Washington, Montana and Wyoming, Mr. Gorman said it was one which had taxed the best legal minds in the Senate. Not being a lawyer himself, he preferred to follow the majority of the committee on privileges and elections. In doing that he voted for the admission of the Senator from Montana, as did Mr. Voorhees. There was then no extraneous issue connected with the question and the Senate decided by a vote that the Governor had not the right to make the appointment. When the motion was made to reconsider the vote which excluded the Senator from Montana, for the purpose of changing the verdict of the Senate, Mr. Voorhees himself at once said: "Doubtful as this question has been and is now, and although we voted for the seating of this man, no question with reference to silver or gold shall be brought in here to change the verdict of the Senate. We changed our votes that the record of this great body might remain perfect and appropriate. Coming to the reference to himself, Mr. Gorman said he did not believe the Senator from Colorado would stand upon the statement that he made, "for I take it that he alluded to myself and the Senator from Rhode Island. I ask him if he meant me." And then Mr. Gorman paused.

MR. WOLCOTT'S DISCOVERY. Mr. Wolcott was quickly on his feet. "We have been advised," said he, "that there has been a consultation of Senators going on for some days; that the Senator from Rhode Island is marshaling the forces of the friends of repeal on this side, and that the Senator from Maryland has been marshaling the members on that side who favor repeal, with a view to agreeing upon some further and more rigorous measure which shall compel the Senate to sit longer hours, in order, if possible, by that method, to force a vote. I shall be very glad if I am misinformed."

"I have been a member of this body for over twelve years," said Mr. Gorman. "] have been connected with it from the time was twelve years of age; but this is the first instance in that time that I have ever known a Senator, through himself or his agents, to listen at committee room doors, or from information received from eavesdroppers, tell the Senate the private conferences of Senators upon any subject. It

Mr. Gorman said the repeal bill was being managed by one who was venerable in the public service and was being better managed than it could have been by any man within sound of his voice. He [Gor-man] was content to follow him. Notwithstanding all the liberality and courtesy Mr. Voorhees had shown in conducting the bill, he had never known so much want of consideration to be shown the manager of a bill. Referring to Mr. Stewart's criticisms of the President, Mr. Gorman said he was not the mouth piece of the President. "His patronage I know nothing of. I care nothing for it. I neither have it nor wish it. but there is no man who has been more careful in using the great power of his oftice than the present President. If he may be criticised at all, it would be proper to say that he has been so careful of it that he has scarcely done his party justice."
[Applanse in the galleries.] Mr. Gorman, in conclusion, said it should be borne in mind that if any injury was done any section it could be remedied. He hoped the debate would proceed without personalities, and said he occupied a position where be could at any time meet this question, or any like it, with a desire to do justice to all interested.

DENIAL FROM MR. ALDRICH. Mr. Aldrich denied that he at any time had undertaken in any conference to represent anybody but himself. He intended

hereafter, speaking upon his responsibility as a Senator and as the representative of a State, to co-operate with the Senator from Maryland or any other Senator who would save the Senate from further humiliation, if possible, in the eyes of the American

Mr. Walcott said he had carefully abstained from the slightest reflection by innendo or otherwise upon the Senator from Maryland. His disclaimer was made while that Senator was speaking and should have been sufficient. If was not it was because that which rankled was not the pretended sentiment which the Senator from Maryland may have had that he was misquoted or might be misjudged because of his vote upon the seating of the Senator from the three States referred to. It appeared to be because he [Mr. Wolcott] had characterized him as one of a steering committee. "He was quick to recognize that he was meant," continued Mr. Wolcott. "I named him not by name. He has named himself. If be is the steerer, he ought not to object to a reference to it from this side. I should not rise to reply to his insinuations were it not that he has seen fit to suggest that I had listened at committee room doors.

"I did not say that," replied Mr. Gorman, "I said he had taken his information from eavesdroppers who were at committee

rooms doors. Mr. Wolcott said the Senator from Maryland knew he would scorn dishonorable methods. He characterized as untrue the statement that the resolution was introduced to consume time. "When the Senator from Maryland asks us to conduct this debate without feeling," said Mr. Wolcott, "when he asks us to yield to a quick and speedy vote, and the Senator from Rhode leland, the great State [laughter] which he represents, having protected in this Congress every petty Yankee notion that has means to secure a speedy vote, so that the country shall not be further humiliated, when the country is overwhelmed with suffering, when the people are sitting by poverty-stricken hearthstones, looking starvation in the face, he does not know

what he asks." Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the repeal bill, providing for a commission of three Senators, three Representatives and three other persons, to be selected by the President, to examine into the financial condition of the government and people of the United States.

The repeal bill was then taken up and Mr. Pasco addressed the Senate. He said the Sherman law ought never to have been enacted, for the silver purchase system was a false one, and should be reneated. Mr. Teller then addressed the Senate on the repeal bill. Before he concluded his remarks the Senate went into executive session and soon afterwards adjourned.

"HELD UP" BY ONE MAN.

Mr. Morse Fillbustered in the House-Debate on the Election Laws.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 .- All the vitality was drawn out of the proceedings in the House to-day by a weary three-hour filibuster mangurated by Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts, because the House refused to allow him to print in the Congressional Record some editorial comments attacking Commissioner of Pensions Lochren. As difficulty was experienced in securing a quorum Mr. Morse succeeded in preventing the passage of a resolution calling on Secretary Carliele for his reasons for refusing to purchase the amount of silver required by law during July and August.

It was 3:30 P. M. when the federal election debate was resumed. Only two speeches were delivered to-day, one by Mr. Lawson, of Georgia, and the other by Mr. Daniels, of New York. Both were confined largely to the constitutional phases of the question and created neither excitement nor particular interest. Mr. Lawson, the first speaker, is a thick-set, sandy complexioned man, looking not unlike a country judge. His argument was from the standpoint of State's rights. "In my judgment," he began, "the Democrats of the House present one of the most sublime spectacles to be witnessed by free men. The successes of the Democratic party have been coeval with the best days of the Republic, and now it is found opposing these laws bepeople. The rhapsodies of Mr. Brosius yesterday on liberty were not effective because they were in support of laws that strike at

the foundation of liberty. "The theory of this government is that if the people are not able to govern themselves it is a failure. Other countries are governed by kings; this country by the people." He went on to draw very clearly the limitations of the functions of the federal and State governments, each supreme within its sphere. This, he claimed, in no wise argued weakness in either. He proceeded exhaustively into the history of the adoption of the clause of the Constitution under which the election laws were passed, to show that the construction placed upon it was unwarranted. Although the Supreme Court has decided them to be constitutional, the laws had been carried to the highest tribunal. The will of the people at the ballot box and the decision of the court had been reversed. The decision of the people should be carried out by their repeal, in order that the independence of the States might not be crushed at some future time by even more drastic laws.

cite an illustration of the power assumed under this clause of the Constitution in his State, when two Democratic members of the Legislature were arrested under the federal statute, and held until the Republicans had time to organize the Legislature and elect a United States Senator.

With reference to the mexpediency of the laws, Mr. Lawson said that the only excuse for them would be the default of States to send their quota of Representa-tives and Senators. Gradually Mr. Lawson arifted to the outrages said to have been committed under the authority of these laws. He reviewed at length the history of the Lot Wright incident at Cincinnati in 1884, when 1,600 deputy marshals armed with buildog revolvers were em-

ployed to keep peace at the polls.
Mr. Daniels, of New York, who followed Mr. Lawson in opposition, argued that the election laws were absolutely necessary to obtain honesty and security at Congressional and Presidential elections. For thirty years they were acquiesced in. Not until Mr. Cleveland was nominated at Chicago was there any movement to repeal them. Mr. Daniel defended the course of John I. Davenport, but declared that if he had abused his office it could not be adduced as an argument for the repeal of all federal election laws. At the conclusion of Mr. Daniels's speech the House, at 5:45, ad-

Drowned Instead of Lynched. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

St. Louis, Sept. 27 .- Alice Heinriche aged nineteen, was assaulted by a negro on the track of the Iron Mountain road, near Ivory station. Her screams brought to her aid some railroad laborers and two hunters. The latter chased the negro until he took refuge in the Mississippi river, which parallels the track. After swimming out some two hundred feet the negro sank and was drowned. Miss Heinrichs was conveyed home in a hysterical condition.

Sr. Louis to Have Electric Ambulances. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

Sr. Louis, Sept. 27 .- The city authorities have decided to build one or more electric ambulances for use in street our and other accidents. The various street railways have consented to supply power and free use of their tracks, and the car will be switched and run to any point desired. A contract is let for the construction of the

first car. SICK-HEADACHET Beecham's Pills will

nal, Sept. 2 to 8, inclusive, will be sent to

SETS of the G. A. R. edition of The Jour-

any address for 25 cents. \$4.40- ( hicago and Return-\$4.50 From Indianapolis. Tickets good ten days. All trains stop and baggage checked to and from South Chicago, Grand Crossing and Englewood, within view of and only a short distance from the world's fair and adjacent hotels. Elegant Pullman butlet and parlor car leaving Indianapolis at 11:45 a. m. daily. Seats reserved on application to ticket agents, 48 West Washington street, 46 Jackson Place, Union Station, Massachusetts avenue, or W. F. BRUNNER,

D. P. A., Indianapolis. \$5.00-St. Louis and Return-\$5.00. On Oct. 1 and 2 the Vandalia Line will sell round-trip tickets to St. Louis for the Veiled Prophet parade at \$5.00 for the round trip rom Indianapolis. Apply to ticket agents, 48 West Washington street, 46 Jackson Place and Union Station, or address W. F. Brunner, D. P. A., Indi-

Cleveland States His Position on the Financial Question.

He Is a Friend of Silver, but Is Opposed to Free Coinage by the United States Alone.

ASTONISHED AT THE SENATE

He Hopes No Catastrophe Will Result from Delaying Repeal,

And Prays That if Evil Comes the Democratic Party Will Not Be Held Responsible-Indiana Measures.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 27 .- Inreply to a letter from Governor Northen asking the President to give his position on financial matters, Mr. Cleveland has sent the following repry, dated Sept. 25: Hon. W. J. North en:

"My Dear Sir-I hardly know how to reply to your letter of the 15th inst. It seems to me that I am quite plainly on record concerning the financial question. My letter accepting the nomination to the Presidency, when read in connection with the message lately sent to Congress in extraordinary session, appears to me to be very explicit. I want a currency that is stable and safe in the hands of our people. I will not knowingly be implicated in a condition that will justly make me in the least degree answerable to any laborer or farmer in the United States for a shrinkage in the purchasing power of the dollar he has received for a full dollar's worth of work, or | Special to the Indianapolis Journal. toil. I not only want our carrency to be of such a character that all kinds of dollars will be of equal purchasing power at home. but I want it to be of such a character as will demonstrate abroad our wisdom and good faith, thus placing upon a firm foundation our credit among the nations of the earth. I want our financial conditions and the laws relating to our currency so safe and reassuring that those who have money will spend and invest it in business and new enterprises, instead of hoarding it. You cannot cure fright by calling it foolish and unreasonable, and you cannot prevent the frightened man from hourding his money. I want good, sound and stable money, and a condition of confidence that will keep it in use.

"Within the limits of what I have written. I am a friend of silver, but I believe its proper place in our currency can only be fixed by a readjustment of our currency legislation and the inauguration of a consistent and comprehensive financial scheme. I think such a thing can only be entered upon profitably and hopefully after the repeal of the law which is charged with all our financial woes. In the present state of the public mind this law cannot be built upon, nor patched in such a way as to relieve the situation. I am, therefore, opposed to the free and unlimited comage of silver by this country alone and independently, and I am in favor of the immediate and unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the so-called Sherman law.

"I confess I am astonished by the opposition in the Senate to such prompt action as would relieve the present unfortunate sitnation. My daily prayer is that the delay occasioned by such opposition may not be the cause of plunging the country into deeper depression than it has yet known and that the Democratic party may not be justly held responsible for such a catastrophe. Yours very truly. "GROVER CLEVELAND."

RELIEF FOR INDIANIANS.

Pension and Other Measures-The Case o Thomas M. Chill.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 .- A favorable report has been made from the Senate committee on pensions upon the Turple bill increasing the pension of Thomas M. Chill, of Indianapolis, from \$4 to \$20 a month. Mr. Chill used to be watchman at the courthouse in Indianapolis. He was a private in the Black Hawk war of 1°32, where he served in the company commanded by Capt. James P. Drake, of volunteer mounted riflemen. Mr. Chill is eighty years old, poor, and has not the means of support. The testimony shows that his wife and himself are both feeble and not able to earn a living; that he is totally blind in the left eye; that the right eye is much affected; that he can see barely enough with it to get around, but not enough to transact any business if he were

able otherwise. Favorable reports have also been made apon the bills to give Wells Johnson, of Ripley county, a pension of \$30 a month, and a pension also to Rebecca H. Chambers, the only sister of Archer S. Harmon, late of Company B, Ninety-third Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry, who died in the service unmarried.

Representative Bynum has introduced a bill restoring Dr. J. B. Fattick, of Anderson, to the Marine Hospital Service. It will be recalled that a number of physicians in that service resigned under misapprehension a few years ago, and Dr. Seaton Norman, of Evansville, was restored by special act of Congress. Mr. Bypum has also introduced a bill to pay J. B. Newcomb, of Irvington, \$259 for a

horse taken during the late war.

VAN ALEN INDORSED. Mr. Whitney Tells the President the "Dude"

Contributed Liberally to the Bar'l. NEW YORK, Sept. 27 .- Hon. W. C. Whitney this evening makes public a letter in reply to certain allegations connecting him with the appointment of J. J. Van Alen to the Italian mission. Mr. Whitney replies to the published statement that the President "was disgusted with the idea of appointing Van Alen and he tried to avoid it. On the other hand he had Mr. Whitney's promise to Mr. Van Alen to face. Mr. Whitney told the President of his promise and urged its fulfillment." The ex-Secretary of the Navy, in support of a denial of the foregoing statement, gives for publication a letter addressed by him

part as follows: "I made it clear to everybody in the campaign that I would assume no obligations. tacit or expressed, as to offices or appointments, and you are quite aware that you have not been asked to perform any contracts of this nature so far as I know. Mr. Van Alen is a gentleman and gave what he contributed to the campaign freely and from an interest in the success of the party. He had previously identified himself warmly with the party in Rhode

to the President under date of June 20, in

Island. His candidacy has the support of nearly every prominent party man in his State. I have been called upon by these men to see that his warm support of our party should not militate against his candidacy. I, therefore, break the silence which I have heretofore maintained since the inauguration to say that I know Mr. Van Alen very well; that he is, in my judgment, in every way adapted to which have found their way into print, will not affect him adversely. There is no obligation upon you to appoint him to any office, but there is additional reason for appointing him that, as the result of a very patriotic, genpirty in the late campaign when friends wire few and calls were great, he has been accused of disbonorable bargaining. This, as you know, is the first time you have been approached by me on the subject of appointments." Mr. Whitney adds that Mr. Van Alen bad

the support of his State for this appointment, was personally known to the Prest-

dent and was selected as the gentleman deemed competent and fit for the post.

Mr. Ransdell Goes Into the Hotel Business.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 .- Daniel M. Ranadell, of Indianapolis, at present United States Marshal for the District of Columbia, has invested in Washington and will in all probability make this his home. He has purchased a one-eighth interest in the Ebbitt Hotel Company, which operates the Ebbitt House, one of the oldest and most popular of the many hotels at the national capital. Captain Ransdell may not enter actively into the details of the management, but he intends to have some supervision over it. The company owns no real estate. It has a long-term lease and owns the furniture. The hotel is first-class and is a money-maker.

Van Alen's Nomination Considered. WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.-The Senate committee on foreign relations, at its meeting to-day, took up and informally discussed the appointment of Mr. James J. Van Alen to be embassador to Italy, but reached no conclusion concerning it. The charges made in the public press against Mr. Van Alen were canvassed at some length, and there was a substantial agreement that these were sufficiently grave to justify the postponement of final consideration to allow further investigation of these charges.

Confirmations by the Senate. WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 .- The Senate in executive session to-day made public the following confirmations: Frank A. Johnston, of Mansfield, O., to be consul at Chihuahus, Mexico: J. H. Bible, United States attorney for the Eastern district of Tennessee; E. L. Thomas, of Kiowa, Indian Territory, to be agent at the Sac and Fox agency in Oklahoma; J. R. Young, of Louisville, Ky., agent at the Pima agency in Ari-

New Director of the Mint. WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 .- The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: Robert E. Preston, of the District of Columbia, to be Director of the Mint; Third Lieut. Frederick George, of Massachusetts, to be second lieutenant in the revenue cutter service.

General Notes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 .- J. N. Kitley was to-day appointed postmaster at Julietta, Marion county, vice F. H. Bade, deceased. The appointment of W. H. Posey, of Brockville, to be clerk of the Santa Indian agency, in Nebraska, will not be recalled upon the protest of Senator Manderson. The young Hoosier will enter upon his duties at once. The position is not regarded as desirable from any point of view. The salary is small, the duties onerous and

the location unattractive. Reuben Warder, of North Bend, is in the city on business before the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Warder is connected with the agricultural station at his home and has been in charge of the government's agricultural and horticultural exhibits at the world's fair.

GENERAL WEATHER BULLETIN.

Forecast for To-Day. WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 .- For Ohio and Indiana-Fair; northerly winds. For Illinois-Fair; winds becoming southeasterly.

Local Weather Report. INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 27. Time. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather. | Prec. 7 A.M. 30.44 47 79 N'west. Clear. 7 P. M. 30.28 61 54 N'west, Clear. Maximum temperature, 70; minimum temperature, 41. The following is a comparative state-

ment of the temperature and precipitation for Sept. 27, 1893: Normal.... Mean.... 0.00 Departure from normal. -0.10Departure from normal..... -5 Excess or deficiency since Sept.1 \*130 -3.95Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1 -129 Plus. C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Local Forecast Official, United States Weather

County Clerk Short.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 27 .- County Clerk Holt, of Pendleton county, is short in his accounts more than \$4,000. Reckless expenditures are said to be the cause. Holt is in Falmouth, where his books are being

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produced by extraction from the fruit, not made up with chemical poisons. They are natural flavors. obtained by a new process, which gives the most delicate and grateful taste. Dr. Price's Flavorings can be conscientiously commended as being just as represented, perfection in every possible respect. One trial proves their excellence.

# Tailor-Made

If you've been in the habit of having your clothes made to order by some high-priced tailor, paying \$35 to \$70 for your Suits or Overcoats, why not come and see what we can do for you with our finest tailor-made garments? We are showing a very complete line of the new style, longcut Frock Suits-"Regents" -in Clays and Unfinished Worsteds and Serges. Our Sack Suits, too, are cut very long, right up in style to the latest fashion plates. Our Overcoats and Ulsters cannot be surpassed. We invite the most critical comparison of the most fastidious dressers. You'll be more than pleased with the tailor-made gar-

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Ali bids to be accompanied with bond for five thousand (\$5,000) dollars for the due performance of Bids will be opened at the meeting of the Execu-tive Committee in Indiana Building on Oct. 28, 1893.

Purchase money to be paid within ten days after so-ceptance of bid. FRED J. HAYDEN,

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